THE WAR.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Immediate Advance of Troops into Virginia.

Nine New York Regiments Ordered to Fort Monroe and Five to Washington.

The Rapid Concentration of Rebel Troops in Virginia.

Threatened Attack on Washington.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN PROSPECT.

Arlington Heights to be Fortified by the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Movements of Jefferson Davis and Gen. Beauregard.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

MORE BRIDGES DESTROYED IN MARYLAND

The Union Movement in Western Virginia.

Arrest of Mr. Haswell, of the New York Yacht Club, at Harper's Ferry by the Rebels. &

Arrival and Departure of the Maine Regiment.

Arrest of Southern Spies in Washington and Chicago,

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS-GREAT

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT FOR understood that an army of fifteen thousan

men will be concentrated in and about Fort Monroe. Operations at that point will probably commence simufts neguely with offensive movements in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Richmond. Fight New York regiments are expected to be ordere

Major General Butler will probably take command o the corps to be collected at that post for outside opera

THE FOURTEEN MILLION LOAN, ETC. . WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. The Secretary of the Treasury is being urged to issue easury notes for any balance of the fourteen million can that might be taken at par. But the probability hat no such contingency will arise, and that the who

mount will be placed at par. committee of Union men of Louisville, Kentucky as been here to express their approbation of the cutting ff of Southern shipments, lately ordered by the Secreta

The embargo will be enforced with the utmost river armed guard boats will be placed at the command of the cliectors of Ohlo and Mississippi river cities for thu

The Cabinet has been engaged all day in considering remotions and new appointments in the army. Every ecretary handed in a batch of names.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. Secretary Chase will not dispose of the loan on Tuesday ext, as advertised, but postpone it until the Saturday llowing. There seems to be no trouble about the who eing taken at par. If it is less than par, Freasury notes ed United States stock will be given as security, as this

O FOREIGN INTERFERENCE TOLERATED. WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. There has been much comment lately in diplomatic reles upon certain conversations of [a very piquant nato between one of the ministers of a leading European part and the Secretary of State. Governor Seward has it hesitated to declare, in very decided language, that ir government cannot tolerate for one moment any nd of interference in the domestic quarrel now exist g in this country, be the consequences what they may. ich an interference will be met with all the vigor and sources of the government. It is said that this plain

ther more grim than diplomatic. THAT GENERAL SCOTT THINKS OF GENE-RAL BUTLER.

eaking of the Secretary of State provoked a smile

Gen. Scott is highly pleased with the movements of in. Butler. When the old chief first heard of Gen. But s entry into Baltimore and his occupancy of the city, said, "That is a bold and splendid success, and proves

Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, is here. He has anunced himself a candidate for either Congress that his estituents may choose to send him to.

IE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF WASH-

None of the managers of the Mount Vernon Society re ing here have any knowledge of the reported removal the remains of Washington beyond what has been blished in the newspapers. They reasonably presume it, if the facts were as represented, those in charge of it place would, before now, have so informed them. The of purchase gives John A. Washington the possession mb, and the privilege of enclosing half an acre in ich to enter. The remains of the rest of Washington's tily are deposited there. Apart from this, he has no al right to remove the dust of the Father of his ntry to any other locality. This is evident from an mination of the deed in possession of Mr. Riggs, Trea-

or of the Mount Vernon Association. wing to an interruption by the Virginia authorities of means for conveying the mails from Norfolk to Hampand from Old i biat to Eastville, although specially the accommodation of the citizens of that State, the to aster General has annulled the contract.

om representations made to the Department it is pro ie, for similar reasons, that nearly all, if not the enriver mail service will be omicially discontinued in ourse of a few days in the secontion States.

Barrisonn, May 16, 1861. prespondent gives, as report, the removal of the res of Washington, and easys that it was done on the

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing

from Culpepper county, May 12, says:—

I was told to-day that a report having reached the Virginians that the tomb of General Washington was going to be violated by the republicans, his remains and these of his family were promptly removed to a more central spot in the State, where they will be out of harm's way.

THE BRILLIANT CAREER OF GENERAL BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. Gen. Butler's rapid and brilliant career has not only induced the President to promote him to the high post of Major General, but he has been ordered to report to Gen. Scott forthwith, for the purpose of conferring relative to

future aggressive movements.

Gen. Butler is still in command of the Department of Annapolis; but in order that the President, Secretary of War and Meneral Scott may have the benefit of Gen. Butler's knowledge and advice, Gen. Cadwallader was placed in command of the army of occupation at Balti-

The writer asked General Butler, the day he entered Baltimore, "How long he proposed to remain in the city himself?" He replied, "Until peace reigns in Warsaw." He has conquered a peace, and is deserving the new honors conferred upon him. He is expected here to-

GEN. BUTLER'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON-HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT,

Gen. Butler arrived to night and paid his respects to the President. The interview was highly satisfactory on

The President is highly pleased with Gen. Butler's novements, and complimented him for his great activity If the Baltimoreans are impressed with the idea that

Gen. Butler's entry into and occupation of that city is to be the subject of censure, as some of the papers have indicated, they will in due time find out how sadly they Gen. Butler called to pay his respects to Gen. Scott to-

night, but the latter, being engaged upon important matters with several army officers, assigned an hour to-morrow for an interview. When the President heard to night that General Butler's

ion and withdrawal from Baltimore were interpreted by some of the people of that city as an act of cen sure upon the General's conduct, he, with great earnestness, repelled the insinuation, and endorsed for the second or third time General Butler's course in whole and

The Secretary of War to-day, in alluding to General Butler, remarked that he had worked hard and made a splendid record, and he was promoted and called here for

General Butler is a man who possesses a large and active brain; clear head, and a thorough knowledge of hu-

The President remarked to a gentleman to-night that General Butler would be placed in a position perfectly satisfactory to himself and in a still broader field of honor. I have reason to believe that the government will com mence its aggressive operations at Fortress Monroe and in that vicinity. In the meantime the secession sore gathering at Harper's Ferry will be operated upon to the total extinction of the force concentrated there, which is weak in many respects. The more men they collect at that point from date the weaker they will grow, as

SERENADE OF GENERAL BUTLER.

they are nearly in a starving condition.

WASHINGTON, May 16. 1861. At half-past eleven to-night the marine band appeared in front of the hotel where Major General Butler is stopping, for the purpose of serenading him. A large and siastic crowd collected, and in response to repeated calls General Butler appeared, and thanked his fellow countrymen for the kindness they expressed towards him by their presence. He said, the cheers given to Massachesetts were well deserved. The old Commonwealth had done her full duty in this second war of Ir ependence, to preserve the constitution and the laws, as she had in the first, wherein she furnished more men Dixon's line. That this was a contest to maintain the integrity of the government, and that this Union had cost our fathers a great deal of treasure and a great dea above us not to part with it for less than the first cost and interest from date. If the twenty-five thousand men now arrayed in the defence of the National Capital should be every one cut off, it would not end the war. If war nust come, in sixty days fifty thousand men would be in the field, and if they were cut off one hundred thousand more would take their places, and so on till the rear with their broomsticks. We have sought no war but the government must be preserved at whatever risk, and at whatever cost of treasure and blood. Those who brought on this unholy war must take its consequences. and the Union, and the flag, and will protect them all a every hazard and in every place. We will maintain the laws and the constitution, and we will give to every one their rights under the constitution,

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheering. The First Michigan regiment, Colonel O. B. Wilcox comnanding, arrived here to-night. They came through Bal-

THE SICKLES BRIGADE AND THE PRESI-

DENT. WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. An animated interview took place to-day between General Sickles, who arrived this morning, and the Presi dent. It appears that sudden opposition sprung up in certain quarters against the prompt acceptance of Gene ral Sickles' brigade. Efforts were making to prevent its being called into service. This news brought the General at once to Washington. He went direct to the Pres. dent, and asked him in proper language if he approved of the petty intrigues that sought to defeath is patriotic "I know nothing of them, General," said the President, "and have only this to say, that, whatever are the obstacles thrown in your way, come to me, and and I will remove them promptly. Should you stand in need of my assistance to hasten the organization of your brigade come to me again, and I will give or do whatever is required. I want your men, General, and you are the man to lead them. Go to the Secretary of War and get your instructions immediately." Such language and conduct on the part of the President cannot but give a newstimulus to the military spirit of the country, while it is a warning to intriguers and jobbers.

THE NEW YORK TROOPS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. An order was issued to day by the War Department fo nine of the fourteen regiments, accepted yesterday on the solicitation of the New York Union Committee, to to Washington. The concentration of so many troops at the former post is a fact of important significance. It is e that Major General Butler will have com mand in that quarter.

ler and McClennan to Major Generals; Captains Franklin and Meigs to Colonels, and Colonel Thomas, Brigadier

The following appointments have been made:-Dr. W S. Wallace, of Illinois, Paymaster of the Army; Rensselae Ackley, Postmaster at Rondout, N. Y., and Friend W Smith, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

The government taansport Marion, with army supplies as arrived from New York.

Occasional arrests are made of persons accused o giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The last was that of a man from Alexandria, who, it was shown, had tampered with the government troops and endeavored to persuade them to join the confederate army. He was handed over to await orders from General Mansfield.

STEALING OF THE PRESS BOAT BY DESERT. ERS AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, May 16, 1861. Three men from company B, of the New York Zouaves, deserted from here last night, taking the news boat belonging to the Press with them. The oars of the boat were hid under the boat house, where it was thought it would be impossible to find them, but, notwithstanding, the deserters managed to discover them.

ALL QUIET AT CAIRO.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. The government received additional intelligence to-day om Cairo. The commanding officer reports every thing in most satisfactory condition.

Although they are in daily receipt of information to the effect that an attack from the South will shortly be made, yet no apprehension is entertained that such will be the case. Our 'orces there,he says, are fully prepared, and no doubt is felt of their ability to resist any attack

AN OFFER OF A THOUSAND CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. S. H. Mix, of Schoharie county, N. Y., arrived here this evening with authority to offer the government one thousand cavalry. Mr. Mix will have an interview with

MAJOR ANDERSON AND COLONEL WERR.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. he will not hesitate to tender his resignation to government should the Chevaller Webb, who so recently stigmatized him as a traitor, be raised to the rank of Genera in the army.

OUR INDIAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. Wm. G. Coffin, of Indiana, has been appointed to the outhern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Rector. He left to-day for the country west of the welfare of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickssaw and other Indian tribes. It is known that the delegates repesenting them (recently returned home) were, while here, favorably impressed with the friendly feelings of the government for their prosperity. They will be eassured through Mr. Coffin that it is neither designed nor desirable to interfere in any way whatever with their domestic institutions, including slavery, while they will be convinced that it is to their interest to for ever remain on terms of peace with the federal governhave been tampered with by the disunionists. The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, assidnously ap plies himself to the work of preserving the quiet of the Indians, generally in view of the dangers to which they are exposed from the designs of white men, who seek through them to further secession interests.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL WESTWARD BY THE REBELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. A gentleman who came in from the Relay House this vening states that the train that left there for Harper's Ferry returned, the passengers reporting that the secse-sionists have burned the bridges beyond Frederick. This is evidence that they feared a visit from Gen. But-

sengers who have returned here this morning, who attempted to reach Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, report that two culverts on the road, near Har per's Ferry, have been blown up and the rails removed They were detained fourteen hours. The rebel troops at that point were hourly expecting an attack.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Washinoron, May 16, 1861.
The Union Defence Committee returned to New York

Thirty of the Firemen Zouaves concluded to-day to absent themselves for a day or two from their camp. Their absence was, however, discovered, and guards sent out to bring them back. Nineteen had been recaptured

The New Jersey troops are exchanging their muskets

Edward T. Doran, a paymaster of the navy, wa arrested about ten days ago at Norfolk, and by threats induced to disclose the fact to the rebels that there were twenty-nine thousand and give a draft for the amount. A party was depatched to New York and drew the money. Upon his return Doran was released. He is now here, and will undoubt edly be summarily dealt with.

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON DECIDED

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861. I learn from gentlemen who left Washington this afternoon, that the government have received to-day diand positive intelligence from their South to the effect that the plans of the South for an attack on Washington were now nearly matured, and that the attack would be made with an overwhelming force. In consequence of this intelligence a large additional

It is said also that General Scott has ordered the im mediate occupation of Arlington Heights by a powerful

THE ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT LIBERATION OF MR. HASWELL AT HARPER'S FERRY. BALTIMORS, May 16, 1861.

The engineer from New York, who was arrested three days since at Harper's Ferry as a spy, was Charles H. following particulars: - Being detained at Harper's Ferry for some hours, in consequence of the train not connect. ing, he was recognized by a person who represented him as an engineer, and consequently a draftsman, and also as a member of the New York Yacht Club, which had of fered yachts to the federal government; added to this Mr. Haswell had given to a person a copy of the New YORK HERALD, in which was a diagram of Harper's Ferry Upon these allegations he was arrested and placed in the guard house, and after examination at headquarters was remanded to the guard house and ordered to be furnished with bread and water. Liberty, how ever, was given him to communicate with his friends Colonel Massie, Aid-de-Camp, obtained a revocation of the order confining him to bread and water, and Captain Clark on the second day succeeded in obtaining permis procure his meals from a hotel

On the evening of yesterday (the 15th) two messages Haswell, which effected his release, and he is now en route for New York. He expresses unqualified gratitude for the kindness shown him by Coloneis Massie and McDorald—Aids to the Commanderin-Chief of the Virginia forces there-and to Colonel L. W. Washington, Captain W. L. Clark and Lieut. C. S. Harris. The courteous treatment of these gentlemen, and their efforts in procuring his release and nitigating his imprisonment, seem almost to have atomed, in the mind of Mr. Haswell, for the annoyance to which he was subjected. For many weary hours he was confined in a guard house, exposed by windows on three sides to the rude gaze of a crowd who taunted him with words and gestures, prominent among which were threats of the haiter. These insults however, Mr. H. generously attributed rather to a want of discipline on the part of the sentinels, who should have protected him from such

Mr. H. vindicates his declaration, when examined, that he was not not a spy, by declining to give any information as to the number of troops at Harper's Farry, their condition and the character and extent of their fortifica ions that have been erected there.

This evening about six o'clock the First regiment of Michigan volunteers, 780 men. Colonel D. B. Wilcox, and three companies from Pennsylvania-in all 1,100 menarrived via the Northern Central Railroad, and marched through the western section of the city to the Mount Clare depot, and took the cars for Washington. They presented a splendid appearance, were fully equipped with cheers and other tokens of admiration.

The Philadelphia regiments have a camp near the fort They are in fine order. They were visited to-day by many citizens, who had a pleasant interview with them. They have not yet occupied Federal Hill, but being conient to it, can readily do so whenever such a course shall be thought expedient.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISHURG, May 16, 1861.
The Legislature has adjourned size die. The Sonate passed all the bills which came from the House, and approved of the State administration. Speaker Hall made no speech at the adjournment. Manifestations of regard on the part of the members of the Senate as he descende from the chair were remarkably spontaneous.

INTERESTING FROM MONIGOMERY. THE RESEL CONGRESS WON'T ADJOURN TO RICH-MOND—JEFF. DAVIS WILL TAKE THE FIELD IN PERSON—GENERAL SEAUSEDARD NOT WOUNDED— MORN ARMS FOR THE RESELS, ETC.

Washington, May 16, 1861.
Advices received here to-day from Montgomery mention, among other important matters, that it had been partially decided that Davis should take command in person of the troops at Richmond. There was considerable opposition to this manifested by several members of the Cabinet, who held that it was the duty of the President to remain at his post at the head of the government; but the fact having been saided that great discontent and uneasiness were said to be rebel troops at Richmond and other points, owing to the want of a head in whom they had confidence, has probably already settled the

matter so far as Davis is concerned. My advices further state that the question of changing the seat of government from Montgomery to Richmond was seriously discussed in secret session; but intelligence having been received that government intended to tak possession of several points in Virginia—among others Richmond—it was deemed advisable not to go so far north for the present. The seat of government will there. fore remain for some time at Montgomery.

I have just seen a gentleman who saw Gen. Beauregard while he was at Richmond. He says the statement that he was wounded at the bombardment of Fort Sumter is tion at any time during the bombardment where he could have been injured.

The same gentleman states that he was told by Letcher and other responsible parties that large quantities of arms had arrived at New Orleans from Europe, and that orders had been sent to have them distributed at points where they were most needed.

COL. ANDERSON IN CINCINNATI.

Col. Anderson arrived this afternoon. He was met at the depot by the Mayor, and the hospitalities of the city

Col. Anderson replied in a few words. He was then escorted through the principal streets by the citizens and

There was an immense throng of the populace gene rally along the line of march, and Col. Anderson was greeted with a most nearty expression of welcome. He

is the guest of his brother, Larz. Anderson. At Camp Dennison the soldiers were drawn up in line and presented arms as the train passed.

COLONEL ANDERSON AND HON, MR. BRECK INRIDGE.

PRILADELPHIA, May 16, 1861. Although every effort was made to guard against the possibility of an error before publishing the statement of Colonel Anderson to Governor Curtin, with reference to Hop. Mr. Breckinridge, it has since been ascertained that was merely as intelligence which he himself derived from a gentleman, and not official information, as the

despatch from Harrisburg seemed to indicate. Colonel Anderson received the intelligence with much warmth, as Mr. Breckinridge was an old personal friend, but it is said be remarked "the news is almost too good to be true." The fact of Coionel Anderson's mentioning the circumstance to Governor Curtin, however, came from an unquestionable source.

The statement of Major Anderson, in his speech at Harrisburg yesterday, that Vice President Breckinridge would accept a post in the Kentucky regiments under his command, has awakened feelings of mingled surprise HARRISEURG, Pa., May 16, 1861.

formation in regard to Hon. John C. Breckieridge accept ing a command under him (Anderson) in the Kentucky brigade from a person on the train to Harrisburg, and merely mentioned it to Governor Cartin as a report, and

The report that Hon. John C. Breckinridge accepts a command in the Kentucky brigade, under Colonel Ander son, has taken our community by surprise, and is not generally credited here, although it is said the former gentleman is expected to arrive in this city to-day. Colo nel Anderson will arrive here at four o'clock this after LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1861. The statement that J. C. Breckinridge is about to take

Advices from Lexington and Frankfort say that every body in both places ridicules the report of Mr. Breckin

ridge taking command under Colonel Anderson. It is also universally discredited here. Mr. Breckinridge's Street rumors say that there is likely to be difficulty

here between the opposing parties on the advent of Colone

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861. Twelve hundred troops have just arrived by the North

ern Central Railroad, and have passed through this city, en route to Washington. They embrace the regiment from Michigan and some unarmed companies. No disturbance whatever occurred The troops from Ohio and some more regiments from

Pennsylvania are hourly expected. There is a fieet of transports at Perryville ready to bring them on. The troops recently encamped on Federal Hill have re

turned to the Relay House. No movement towards the reoccupation of Federal Hill has yet been made, but its obvious advantages as a military position will doubtless lead General Cadwallader to occupy it with a portion of

ry. His troops are encamped between the fort and Locust Point, on open lots. They have tents and camp scessaries by the citizens. Both officers and men avmore popular with the people than the troops at Federa

A report prevails here this evening that Ross Winans has been released. He was certainly in custody at Fort McHenry this afternoon. The New York and Massachusetts troops withdrew

from Federal Hill this morning, taking half of their bat tery with them, and returned to the Relay House. General Cadwallader remains in command of the Balti-

General Butler has gone to Annapolis. He is still in command of the Department of Annapolis, and has been The Michigan regiment is expected this afternoon.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY, Md., May 16, 1861. Brigadier General Butler has been promoted to the

Department of Annapolis. It is uncertain where he will establish his headquarters. Col. Pratt, of the Twentieth regiment New York State Militia, reports his men guarding the railroad, and all

The presence of Ross Winans yesterday created a deep ion upon all. The troops uncovered as he passed Active duties are doubtless to be assigned to Major

General Butler. PASSAGE OF THE LOAN AND APPROPRIA-TION BILLS BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The appropriation bill for three millions of dollars for State expenses for the war, as well as the seven million loan bill to the general government, passed both branches of the Legislature to day unanimously. The bill for the organization of a Home Guard also was

To-morrow the Legislature, by invitation of the Governor, visit and inspect the troops in garrison, which number about three thousand men. It is now doubtful whether the Legislature adjourns finally this week, as the business can scarcely be completed in season. In Manchester, Mass., last evening, a little child of Francis Chisolm set fire to a can of burning fluid with

matches, by which the child and its mother were burned

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIR-GINIA, ETC.

WHERE ING. May 16, 1861. The Central Committee of Safety met this morning John S. Carlile presiding. After an expression of sentiment, it was found to be unanimous in favor of holding the Convention on the 11th of June. Delegates to b elected on the 4th.

The separate State movement also received the endorse ment of the Central Committee. They require arms ammunition and money from friends to the Union to en-

courage and sustain them. Capt. Wm. Craig, United States Army, mustered in new company to-day. One company from Wellsburg landed at Wheeling island with arms and ammunition. Arms have been supplied to forces already on the island amounting to some 800. Much depends upon the policy of the administration in regard to reorganizing the new feat is accomplished, unless the secession element in Western Virginia is more fully aroused than it is now A full regiment will be in camp at this point within a

few days-all Union men. The secessionists of Old Virginia have been ordere to leave Wel'sburg. A number of secessionists have arrived from below

and report the temporary detention of a party of Vir ginians, including Judge Brockenbrough, a member of the Montgomery Congress, at Gallipolis, Ohio. INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Lours, May 16, 1861.
The testimony in the case of the Wainut street tragedy n Saturday evening closed yesterday. The following

verdict was rendered :-That six of the persons shot in Wainut street were killed by musket balls, discharged by volunteer United States soldiers, under the command of officers unknown to the jury, and that two of the persons shot at the same time were killed by pistol shots, fired by persons unknown to the jury.

The Keckuk and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Union men have been driven jout of Missouri, under

rders issued by the Council of the Southern Legion. A despatch from St. Aubert states that Dr. Leivner, re siding in Liberty township, near the Osage bridge, has been arrested and sent to Jefferson City for trial by mar

tial law, for raising a company of Union volunteers troops, at St. Joseph, mostly armed with guns recently taken from the Argenal at Liberty, was dispersed on the 13th inst. Enlisting of Union men at the Arsenal continues active, about three hundred having been received

It is understood that Hyde Park, in the northern part of the city, has been leased by the government, and that a regiment of troops will be quartered there.

THE MILITARY IN ST. LOUIS-CAPTAIN MC-DONALD STILL IN CUSTODY. Sr. Louis, May, 16, 1861. Camp Springs in the western, Hyde Park in the north-

ern, and the heights near the reservoir in the north restern part of the city, were occupied by United States troops to day, as a precautionary and protective measere. The march of the troops through the city was Captain McDonald, an effort for whose release was

made by habeas corpus, is in Colonel McArthur's camp at Caseyville, Ill. He was taken across the river in a skiff Monday night, and marched under guard to Camp Bissell. An attempt to rescue the prisoner was made between the arsenal gate and the river, by a considerable number of persons, but the prompt arrival of reinforcaments and

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 16, 1861. A private from Shippen, Cameron county, named Madison, of the Bucktail battalion, was shot at Camp Curtin

George A. McCall, of Chester county, was nominated for Major General of the Pennsylvania Militia this morning by the Covernor, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. McCall is a graduate of West Point, and served on General Worth's staff in Mexico. Subsequently he was Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army. For eight years back, however, he has been a farmer in Chester county.

H. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Sur geon General.

The Brigadier Generals will not be appointed for some vernor Geary will be one of the two strongly pushed Brihadler Generals, on the ground that his appointment will

tend to obliterate post party distinctions, and also because of his personal experience in military matters. Seventy-five members and officers of the House, head ed by Speaker Davis, presented a paper in the House, ten

dering their services to the federal government. THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE. Madison, Wis., May 15, 1861.

The Legislature of this State convened in extra sess yesterday. Governor Randall's message recommends that six regiments to the one now waiting orders be put into camp and equipped by the State; also that \$1,000 0 0 be

THE CONFEDERATE POSTAL ARRANGE.

MENTS. Postmaster General Reagan's proclamation is issued announcing that he will commence the control of the poets) service in the Confederate States on the 1st of

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. Augrera, Ga., May 15, 1861.

We learn on authority that the Southern stockholders of Adams' Express have purchased all the property, privileges and interests of the company in the Southern onfederacy. A new company will be organized in a few days, and the business continue without interruption.

THE UNION FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

HOW THEY LIKE THE VIRGINIA INVASION. The following is from the Baltimore Clipper of yester-WHY DON'T THEY LEAVES—The soil of Maryland is still Why Don't Dury Leaves—The soil of Maryland is still occupied by bodies of men at med against her citizens, and disturbing the peace and insulting the dignity of the State, and blockading the principal avenue of the trade and commerce of the city of Baltimore. The seizure of the heights at Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, is a hostile invasion of Maryland. The Governor of Virginis promised the Governor of Maryland to order the recall of these forces to the Virginia side; but the army of Virginia is under the control of the officers appointed by the Montgomery conspiracy, and the continued presence of these armed forces upon the Maryland side is an act of war on the part of those conspirators against the people of Maryland. If they are not subject to the control of either the Governor of Virginia or the officers of the se called Confederate States, they are simply a mob, and should be treated as such by the State authorities.

ARREST OF ALFRED YANCEY AS A SPY.

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 14.]

This merning Alfred Yanoey, of Grand Junction, Hardin county, Tennessee, was arrested on board the Columbus and Cairo ferry boat, as it touched the levee, charged with being a rpy. He was recognized as he landed by a young man, named Levi Carrington, formerly connected with the Chicago City Railway, for some time past employed as conductor on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, but who arrived in Cairo this morning from that interesting portion of our common country, he being strongly impressed with the conviction that his personal safety—he being a strong Union man—demanded a less tropical climate. Yanoey clains to be a messenger for Adams' Express, but could not tell who employed him. He had made but one trip here previous to his arrest, and had taken great pains when he reached Grand Junction to develope to the secession army congregated at that interesting place, the condition of affairs at Camp Defiance. He is held for trial.

ALLEGED MISSION OF DR. HOLLAND TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The rumor having obtained currency that I have reurned from Europe as bearer of despatches from the Southern Commissioners to Montgomery, and as such is not the fact, you will oblige me by allowing me the use of your columns to contradict this report. When I left England these gentlemen had landed only the evening previously, and of course had not had time to tranact business of any kind. I beg to state in addition that I have no connection whatever with the unfortunate political disturbances of the country, and have returned solely for the purpose of attending to my own private affairs.

Your very obedient servant,

Naw York, May 16, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROF.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Arrival of the Steamer A. H. Bowman at Conduct and Gallant Preparation for Action-The Secessionists Demand Possession of a Bridge Within the Range of the Fortress, but Have to Leave it-The Secessionists Assemble in Considerable Force, when Colonel Dimick Gives Orders for Immediate Action-The Strength of the Fortress and Its Impregnability-An Immediate Attack

Expected, &c., &c. It is not at all improbable that by the time the HERALD of this morning is issued Fort Monroe will be the scene of daring action, intrepid valor and enthusiastic bravery, so far as the dauntless courage and heroic arder of those within its glorious walls are concerned.

The time for warlike operations, it appears, has arrived, which is gathered from the news brought by the steamer A. H. Bowman, which left the fortress on Tuesday afternoon, and arrived at this port early ; ester-

day morning, under the command of Captain Clark. It is cause of much gratification to know that when the steamer left the fortress everything was in the best of order to repel any attack that might be made by the rebels, and Colonel Dimick, the brave commander, and his gallant army were in the best of health and in the assailants. Although a land attack was expected, yet these heroic men felt in no wise daunted, as they had plenty of provisions, and the fort had recently been reinforced. The Vermont volunteers landed there on Monday

forced. The Vermont volunteers landed there on Monday last, amounting to eight hundred and forty strong; and the number of men calculated to be inside the walls averaged two thousand five hundred strong.

From the information given to our reporter, it appears that on Monday last the rebel forces assembled in great numbers at Hampton bridge, lying in the rear of the fortress. They considered themselves masters of the place, and sent an impudent and imperative message to Colonel Dimick, demanding full and entire possession of the bridge. This the Colonel unequivocally refused; and the result was that two companies of the Massachusetts volunteers were sent with a field piece to guard and protect the bridge. These brave fellows had no sconer received their orders than they hastened to that locality, and planted their gun in such a commanding position that it could, in case of an attack, or the rebels refusing to leave, sweep the bridge.

Colonel Dimick, observing the multitudes of secessionists that had congregated, gave orders that they should be allowed ten minutes to retire, and if they did not strictly obey the irjunction that vigorous action should be brought to bear upon them. The time having all but expired, and the rebels declining to comply with the mandate of the galiant commander of the fortress, the order to "prepare for action" ran along the lines of his brave feilows like electricity, and they were all, to a man, at their posts.

This, however, was not found necessary, as the secessionists, deeming "discretion the better part of valor," quickly withdrew. The Colonel, then, to make security doubly secure, ordered two hundred men from the fort to take pessession of a well beyond the bridge, and which the rebels had abandened in retreating.

Nearly all the women and children who were in the fortress comprised thrity nine women sixty one children, with one man. The man is a band muster, and obtained seven days leave of absence to take his family in charge and make arrangements for their future residence.

New York some time ago with lumber and other war articles.

After the arrival of the vessel at this port, the soldiers were despatched to Governor's Island, and the women and children were sent to Fort Hamilton in the tug which had been specially chartered for the purpose of conveying them there.

The women, although separated from their husbands, whom they had left behind to fight, and, if needs be, die, in defence of their country, were cheerful, contented and happy locking; and the children appeared robust and healthy, many of them being infants.

During the short passage Captain Clark had them carefully attended to, and every accommodation which his vessel could bestow was conferred upon them until they left the steamer.

The Bowman lay in the river off the Battery up to five o'clock yesterday attennoon, but, after discharging her valuable cango of human beings, proceeded to her proper station at her dock.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO, ILL. ARRESTED-ARRIVAL OF HEAVY ORDNANCE-GENERAL FILLOW RECONNOITERING THE MILITARY WORKS AT CAIRO.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Cairo, Illinois, under date of the 12th inst., says.—

A man named Yancey was arrested here by the United States authorities as a spy, and is still held for trial. On his return to Grand Junation, on his first trip, he was giving certain information and making remarks, which, becoming known here, caused his arrest.

Sellors, the spy arrested here some days since, is still in custody, and it is not known what disposition will be made of him.

The Eleventh Illinois regiment is GENERAL FILLOW RECONNOITERING THE MILITARY

made of him.

The Eleventh Illinois regiment is encamped at Villa Ridge, thirteen miles north of the railroad, and near the Ohio river, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy, should they land above and attempt to approach the city that way. It is understood that all troops arriving hereafter will be quartered there, as the location is good and more comnortable.

Several 32 and 64 pounders arrived, but the columbiad and rifled cannon, said to have been sent, have not arrived.

It is said that General Pillow (in person) was reconnectering Cairo from the Kentucky shore on saturday.

Two bears, the Kennet and the La Crosse, from St.

Louis, loaded to the guards with cattle and provisions, passed here this (Sunday) evening.

COL. ANDERSON ON THE WAY TO CINCIN-

On Wednesday morning Col. Anderson, in compacy with Col. Fuiler, of Kentucky, and M. D. Field, Esq., of Massachusetts, took the New Jersey cars at the depot for Philadelphia, at zeven o'clock A. M., en route for Cincinnati. A remarkable but very appropriate incident occurred which is worth mentioning. Those who have travelled on this New Jersey Ballroad must have observed over each seat on the puncie of the cars fancy sketches and, landscapes, lecunifully painted. When within a few miles of Thilmosphia, a gentleman, who sat behind Mr. Field, pented to the painting over Col. Anderson's head, and remarked how singular it was that that particular seat should be taken by the Colonel from all the others on the train. The attention of Cols. Anderson and Fuller was called to the design on the panel, which was as follows:—In the centre was a picture of Washington. On the right, the American flog, with cannon and bails lying at the foot of the flagstail. On the opposite or left side of Washington was an American eagle, as if in the act of rising from the ground, surrounded by the Stars and the Stripes. Over all, floating in mid air, was a cherub holding in its outstretched hand a laurel wreath. The whole was so beautiful and appropriate that several remarked it with pleasure, and even Col. Anderson could not resist a smile as he cast his eyes on the patriotic painting. which is worth mentioning. Those who have travelle

THE SURRENDER OF EIGHT HUNDRED SE-

CESSIONISTS. Want of space compels us to defer the publication of the correspondence in full between Captain Lyon, United States Army, and General Frost, commander of the rebel forces at St. Louis, on the occasion of the surrender of the latter. We cannot forego, however, giving the gist

General D. M. Fracer, commanding Campal, 1801.

General D. M. Fracer, commanding Camp Jackson.

Fig. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1861.

General D. M. Fracer, command are in robellion again the government. One half hour's time is allowed your surrender. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. LYON, Captain Second Infantry, commanding troops. GENERAL FROST TO CAPTAIN LYON.

CAMP JACKSON, Mo., May 10, 1861.

Captain N. Lyon, commanding United States troops:—

Siz.—Your demand is unconstitutional. I surronder.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST, Brigadier General,

Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS. The steam transport Chesapeake, Willets, sailed yester day afternoon at three o'clock, from pier No. 13, North river, for Key West and Tortugas. She has a bulk of 3,000

bbls. of provisions. The steam transport Parkersburg, Berry, sailed yes day afternoon, from pier No. 9 North river, for Key West and Fort Pickens. She has on board 100 tons ice, 25,000 ibs. freeh beef, packed in ice. 300 live hogs, 150 live sheep; also a large quantity of preserved meats, vege-tables, &c.

The steam gunboat Mount Vernon, Watson, will act as

convoy.

The steam transport George Peabody, Pritchard, sailed last evening for Old Point and Washington city. She has on board, in bulk, 3,500 barrels provisions and 700 cases cartridges.

The steam transport Columbia, that has been coaling for Havana, has received a countermand of her orders, and is now to be held in readiness to receive troops.

For additional War News see Fifth and Eighth pages.